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## CITES I *WILDLIFE TRADE REGULATIONS* – GDZIE ZASIĘGNAĆ INFORMACJI



Wojciech Piwowarski, Zespół ds. Konwencji Waszyngtońskiej  
Departament Leśnictwa i Ochrony Przyrody  
Warszawa, SGGW, 27.10.2012

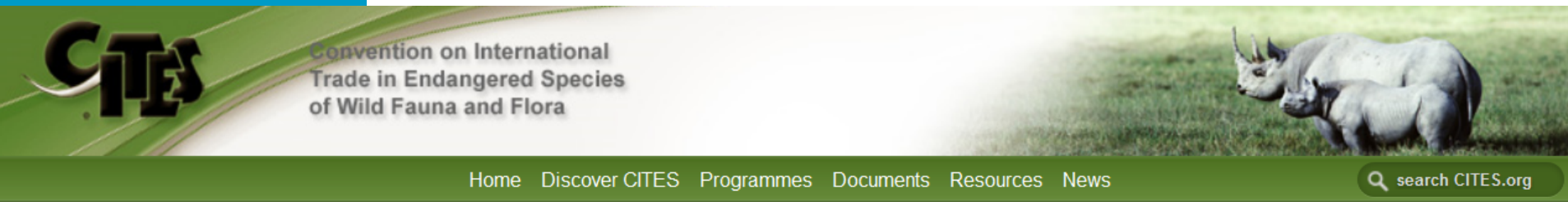


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## SEKRETARIAT CITES



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Certificate of Merit

indeks gatunków  
historia włączania gatunków  
statystyka (ok. 5 tys. gat. zwierząt  
i 29 tys. gat. roślin;  
podział na taksony i zał.)

**PRESS RELEASE**

**ons discuss the links between  
hoods of poor rural communi**

**rvation model and the export of its va  
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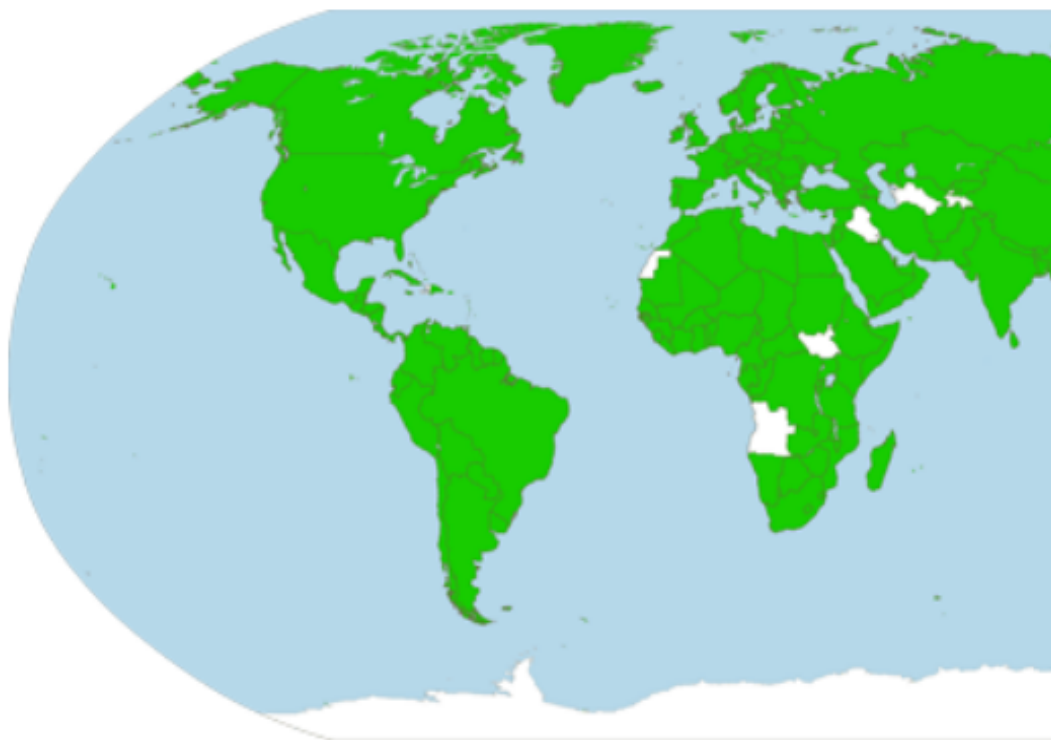
azca, 26  
f Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) will meet between 26 and 28 September in Nazo



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# SEKRETARIAT CITES – KONTAKTY DO ORGANÓW INNYCH KRAJÓW

Afghanistan  
Albania  
Algeria  
American Samoa  
Andorra  
Angola  
Anguilla  
Antigua and Barbuda  
Argentina  
Armenia  
Aruba  
Australia  
Austria  
Azerbaijan  
Bahamas  
Bahrain  
Bangladesh  
Barbados  
Belarus



The list on the left shows all Contracting Parties and their dependent territories as well as names of the countries or territories to check their contact details. If you wish to see only please click on the green or white buttons above. Click on the CITES title on the top banner





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# SEKRETARIAT CITES – KONTAKTY DO ORGANÓW INNYCH KRAJÓW



## **Poland / Polonia / Pologne**

**Ratification / Ratificación: 12/12/1989**

**Entry into force / Fecha de entrada en vigor / Date d'entrée en vigueur: 12/03/1990**

**Management Authority / Autoridad Administrativa / Organe de gestion**

**1**

Ministry of the Environment  
Department of Nature Conservation  
Wawelska St. 52/54  
00-922 WARSAW

Tel: Secretariat: +48 (22) 579 23 66; CITES Team: +48 (22) 579 24 07; 579 22 59

Fax: +48 (22) 579 27 30

Email: Director of the Department: Mr Tomasz Pucek (tomasz.pucek @ mos.gov.pl); CITES Team: Mr  
mos.gov.pl); Mr Karol Wolnicki (karol.wolnicki @ mos.gov.pl); Mr Wojciech Piwowarski (wojciech.piw

Web: <http://www.mos.gov.pl/cites-ma/>



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# SEKRETARIAT CITES – KONTAKTY DO ORGANÓW INNYCH KRAJÓW

## **Scientific Authority / Autoridad Científica / Autorité scientifique**

**1**

National Council for Nature Conservation  
Secretariat of the Council  
Wawelska St. 52/54  
00-922 WARSAW

Tel: +48 (22) 579 26 03  
Fax: +48 (22) 579 27 30  
Email: prop @ mos.gov.pl

## **Enforcement Authorities / Autoridades de observancia / Autorités de lutte contre la fraude**

**1**

General Police HQ  
Bureau of Combating Crime Tactics  
Attn: Major Witold Swiercz  
Ul. Pulawska 148/150  
02-624 WARSAW

Tel: +48 (22) 601 24 20; 601 31 25  
Fax: +48 (22) 601 26 76  
Email: w.swiercz @ policja.gov.pl

**2**

Ministry of Finance  
Attn: Jolanta Dabrowska  
Ul. Swietokrzyska 12  
00-916 WARSAW

Tel: +48 (22) 694 36 81  
Fax: +48 (22) 694 59 44



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Animals Committee ▶

Plants Committee ▶

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Strategic vision

**Megadiverse nation**  
**the livelihoods**

**between wild**  
**communities**

**The vicuña conserv**  
**could be**

**port of its valuable**  
**red species**

Nazca, 26 September 2012 – Representative of the  
Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)\* will meet to discuss  
measures on the livelihoods of poor rural

Convention on International Trade in  
Species in Nazca, Peru

working groups, officials from Argentina, Botswana, China,



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Bazy danych o gatunkach (systematyka, kwoty eksp.) i handlu (kraje imp., eksp., pochodzenia, typ okazu, ilość, pochodzenie)

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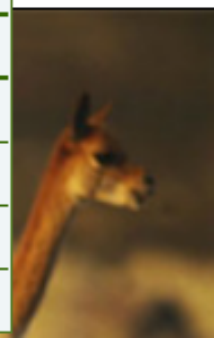
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**The vicuña conservation model  
could be the key to save**

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Endangered  
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## PRESS

### Megadiverse nations discuss the livelihoods of poor

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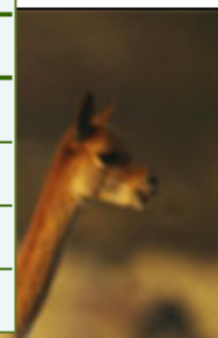
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Convention on International  
Trade in Endangered Species  
of Wild Fauna and Flora



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English (en)

## REFERENCE MATERIALS



## TRAINING CENTRE



## CALENDAR

< **October 2012** >

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20

## The CITES Virtual College



The development of the **CITES Virtual College** has been a truly collaborative initiative among many partners and organizations. There are too many institutions and people to thank, but we do wish to express our particular gratitude to the **European Commission** for its very generous financial support for the development and design of capacity-building courses, and to the **International University of Andalusia** for hosting the Virtual College. I would also like to acknowledge the **176 Parties to CITES** for recognizing the importance of the Virtual College in the provision of Internet- based training on the Convention, through the forward looking decision taken in Doha in 2010.

**John E. Scanlon, Secretary General, CITES**



## Available Courses

### Introduction to CITES and Non-Detriment Findings

This course offers an introduction to what is usually called a non-detriment finding (NDF). Many researchers and observers of the Convention have called NDFs the heart of CITES and one of its very unique characteristics.

## WELCOMING ADDRESS

by Mr John E. Scanlon  
Secretary-General, CITES




I am delighted to welcome you to the CITES Virtual College, in what we understand is a first for a multilateral environmental agreement. [More...](#)

## WELCOMING ADDRESS

by Dr Juan Manuel Suárez  
Japón, Rector of the  
International University of  
Andalusia



## CITES Train the Trainers PowerPoint Presentations

These powerpoint presentations are also available in [Portuguese](#) .

Introduction to CITES

Important CITES definitions

Roles and tasks of the Management Authorities

Roles and tasks of the Scientific Authorities

Basic principles of legislation to implement CITES

CITES guidelines for developing legislation

Understanding non-detriment findings

Permits and certificates

National Reporting

CITES compliance procedures  
(Resolution Conf. 14.3)

Review of Significant Trade

Trade with non-Parties

CITES Resolutions and Decisions

Using the Appendices and the Checklist of  
CITES Species

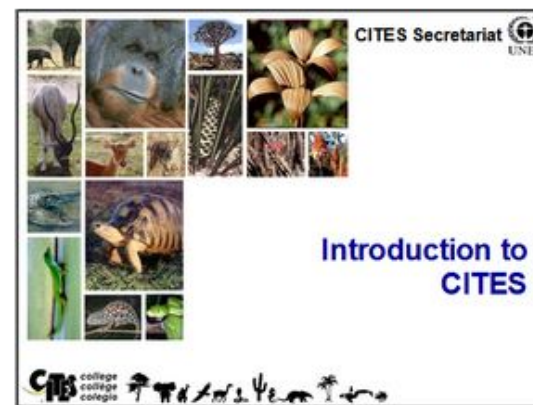
Exemptions and special procedures

Reservations


The role of quotas in CITES

Proposals to amend the Appendices

Using the CITES Wiki Identification Manual



## Green Customs Knowledge Series

These Green Customs powerpoint presentations are also available in [Portuguese](#) .





## CALENDAR

< **October 2012** >

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

## CITES-LISTED SPECIES



**Green Turtle**

*Chelonia mydas*

## Available Courses

### Introduction to CITES and Non-Detriment Findings

This course offers an introduction to what is usually called a non-detriment finding (NDF). Many researchers and observers of the Convention have called NDFs the heart of CITES and one of its very unique characteristics.

### Training course for enforcement officers and information module for prosecutors and the judiciary

This course aims to introduce the Convention and enforcement-related issues to officers and Custom officials involved in dealing with CITES specimens, as well as other government and police officials involved in enforcement of wildlife laws and regulations. Due to the subject matter of the course and accompanying reading materials, enrolment is restricted to CITES Authorities, enforcement and Customs officials, and other officials involved in the enforcement of wildlife laws and regulations.

### Introduction to CITES for Customs

Welcome to the Introduction to CITES course for Customs Officers. Upon completing this course, you will be able to examine and process CITES protected specimens in accordance with provisions and guidelines of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

## WELCOMING ADDRESS

by Dr Juan Manuel Suárez  
Japón, Rector of the  
International University of  
Andalusia



It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the CITES Virtual College, a project that represents a truly significant achievement in the history of the Convention. [More...](#)

## NEWS

INTERPOL and Environment Canada have signed an agreement to boost the capacity of wildlife law





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# PRZEWODNIK DO IDENTYFIKACJI

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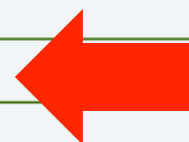
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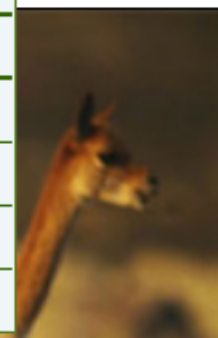
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## CITES Wiki Identification Manual

The CITES Wiki Identification Manual is a collection of data sheets designed to help identify various species of fauna and flora with drawings (black and white), photographs, maps and concise descriptions. It is a useful tool for CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, Customs officials, and all others involved in implementing and enforcing CITES.

To use the database, click on the button and first select 'plants' or 'animals', then choose to search by 'genus', 'species', or by common names. Please note that the content of the database is a work in progress and not all CITES-listed species are represented.

enter

Users of the CITES Wiki Identification Manual do not have to register in order to view the Manual.

Users who wish to add identification content, or modify existing content, must first register through the CITES Wiki Identification Manual. Once registered, the User can apply to be a Content Editor by sending a request by e-mail to the Identification Manual Administrator ([marcos.silva@cites.org](mailto:marcos.silva@cites.org)), with a brief indication of their areas of interest and expertise. Only information on identification characteristics can be added to, or modified within, the CITES Wiki Identification Manual. All additions/changes are subject to review before appearing in the CITES Wiki Identification Manual, and additions/changes will be attributed to the submitter. The Secretariat reserves the right to reject applications for content editing, and to reject additions and changes to the CITES Wiki Identification Manual.

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## CITES Wiki Identification Manual

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☐ Plants ☒ Animals

Select Genus:  Select Species:

Or

Find by common name:

developed and served by UNEP-WCMC



## Order TESTUDINES / Family TESTUDINIDAE

***Testudo horsfieldii*****Common Names**

Afghan Tortoise, Central Asian Tortoise, Four-toed Tortoise, fyrtåig sköldpadda, Horsfield's Tortoise, rysk stäppsköldpadda, Steppe Tortoise, Tortue des steppes, Tortue d'Horsfield, Tortuga terrestre afgana, vierteenlandschildpad

**Synonyms**

*Agrionemys horsfieldii*, *Homopus burnesii*, *Testudo baluchiorum*

**Distribution**

Afghanistan, China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan

**Characteristics****Adult***Carapace*

Relatively flat shell; oval, large specimens almost globular rounded, in serrated.

*Colour*

Yellow to olive, with black blotches. Plastron dark. Head and limbs yellowish.

*Extremities*

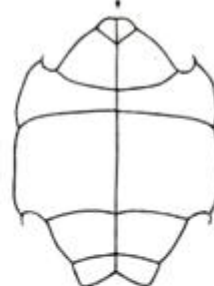
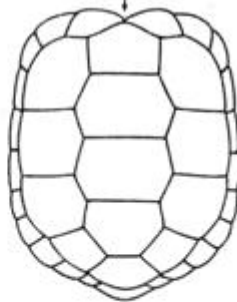
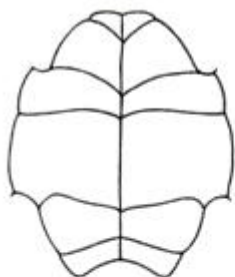
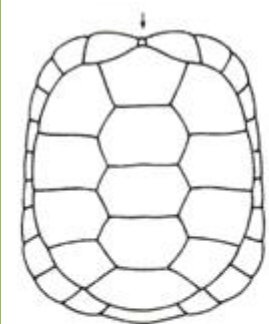
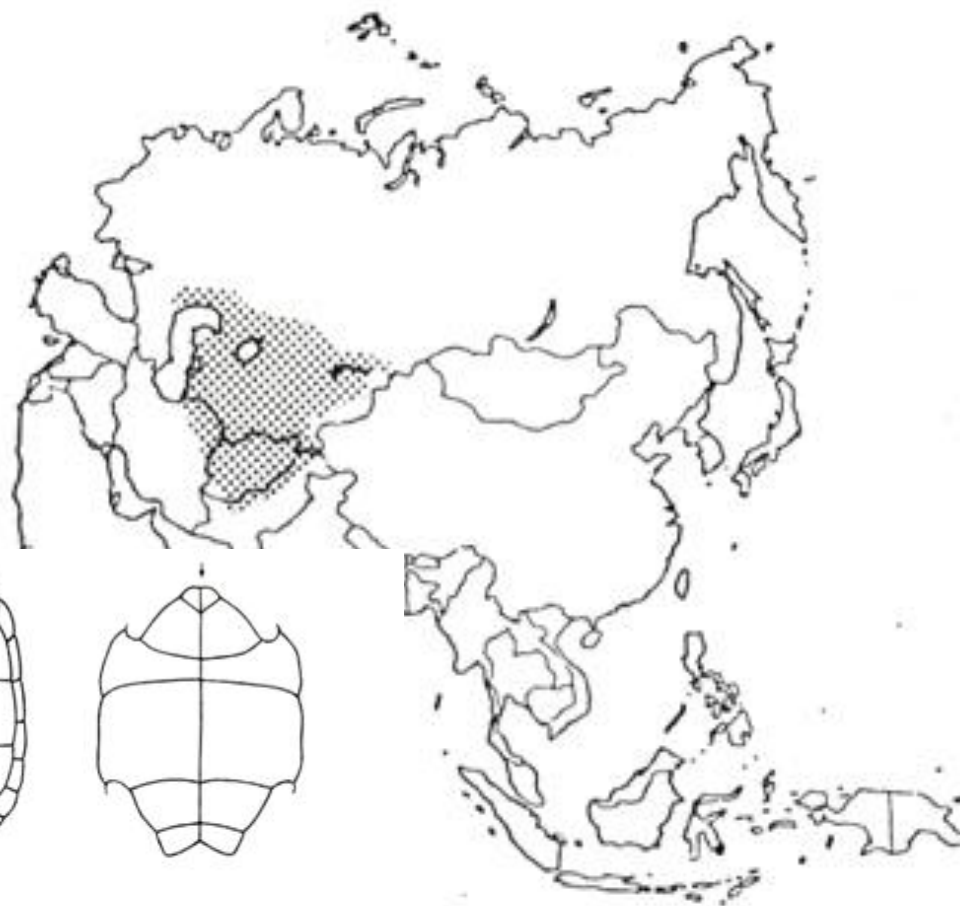
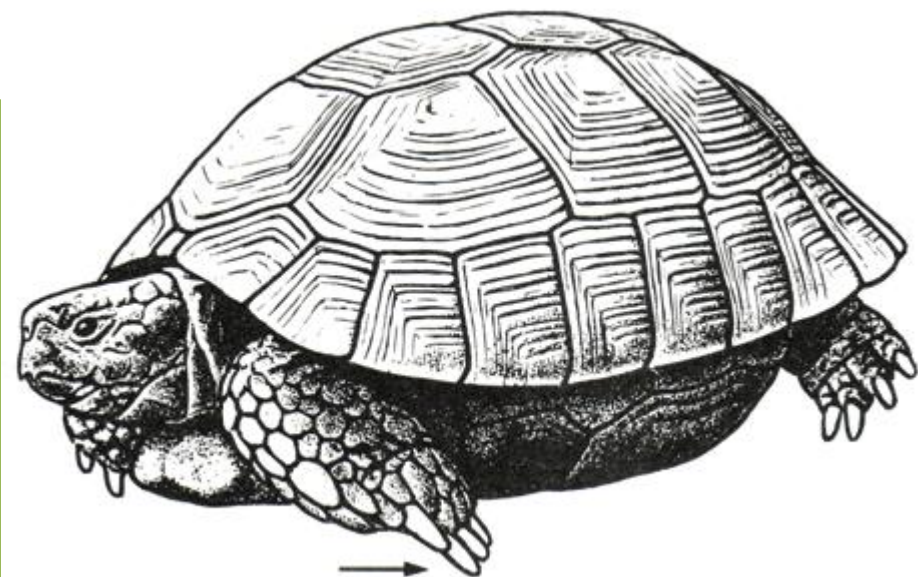
Front feet with 4 claws, hind feet with five claws. Small spurs on thighs.

*Nuchal Shield*

Present, long and narrow.



# PRZEWODNIK DO IDENTYFIKACJI



*Testudo horsfieldii*

*Geochelone chilensis*  
(see A-301.011.003.002)

Nuchal absent. Tail ending in a horny nail. Color of shell almost uniformly pale sand colored. The upper jaw dominantly overlaps the lower jaw.



## WSKAZÓWKI DOT. TRANSPORTU

*Żywe zwierzęta będą transportowane zgodnie z wytycznymi CITES w zakresie transportu oraz przygotowania transportu żywych zwierząt lub w przypadku transportu lotniczego, zgodnie z Przepisami dotyczącymi żywych zwierząt opublikowanymi przez Międzynarodowe Zrzeszenie Transportu Lotniczego (IATA)*

Naruszenie IATA-LAR (*Live Animals Regulations*) skutkuje nieważnością zezwolenia





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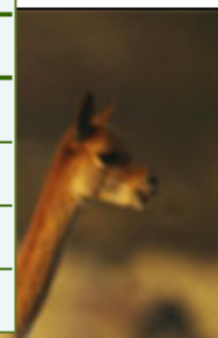
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# WSKAZÓWKI DOT. TRANSPORTU

## Rezolucja nr 10.21 (Rev. CoP14) nt. transportu żywych zwierząt IATA – Live Animals Regulations

### INTRODUCTION

### ADVICE TO CARRIERS

### PACKER'S GUIDELINES

<u>Mm/1</u>	Terrestrial mammals except elephants and ungulates
<u>Mm/2</u>	Terrestrial mammals – Elephants and ungulates
<u>Mm/3</u>	Sloths, bats, flying lemurs
<u>Mm/4</u>	Marine mammals – Whales, dolphins, porpoises, dugongs, manatees
<u>Mm/5</u>	Marine mammals – Seals
<u>Mm/6</u>	Mice, rats, cavies and other small mammals
<u>Av/1</u>	Water birds and large birds of non-perching habit
<u>Av/2</u>	Parrots, pigeons, passerines, near passerines
<u>Av/3</u>	Birds of prey and owls
<u>Rp/1</u>	Freshwater terrapins and turtles, marine turtles
<u>Rp/2</u>	Crocodiles, alligators, caimans, gavials
<u>Rp/3</u>	Tortoises and land turtles, snakes, lizards
<u>Aph/1</u>	Amphibians, aquatic forms
<u>Aph/2</u>	Amphibians, terrestrial forms
<u>Ps/1</u>	Fishes, except those species that cannot be contained in polythene bags
<u>Ps/2</u>	Fishes that would damage polythene bags
<u>Inv/1</u>	Aquatic invertebrates
<u>Inv/2</u>	Terrestrial invertebrates

### GUIDELINES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE PLANT SPECIMENS



# WSKAZÓWKI DOT. TRANSPORTU

## PACKER'S GUIDELINES

### *Rp/2 – Crocodiles, alligators, caimans, gavials*

#### **1. General welfare**

- 1.1 Reptiles should have priority over merchandise.
- 1.2<sup>1</sup> Only reptiles in good health should be transported.
- 1.3 Reptiles should not be sedated.
- 1.4 Reptiles of different species should not be transported in the same compartment or bag.
- 1.5 Unless reptiles of the same species are known to be compatible with one another, they should not be transported in the same compartment or bag.
- 1.6 Reptiles should be left undisturbed during transport.
- 1.7<sup>2</sup> Reptiles that have become sick or that have been injured during transport should receive veterinary treatment as soon as possible and, if necessary, should be kept in isolation. Such occurrences should be kept.
- 1.8<sup>2</sup> Sick or dead reptiles should be removed from containers, when feasible, and a record kept.
- 1.9 No feeding should be necessary during transport.
- 1.10 To avoid cross-infection, and for health and hygiene reasons, human contact with reptiles should be avoided, and they should not be housed near foodstuffs that they have access to.
- 1.11 No animal should be transported with radioactive material or other substances dangerous to health.
- 1.12 Containers should be secured to the aircraft, rail wagon, lorry or ship to avoid any possible movement, and should at all times be maintained in a horizontal position.





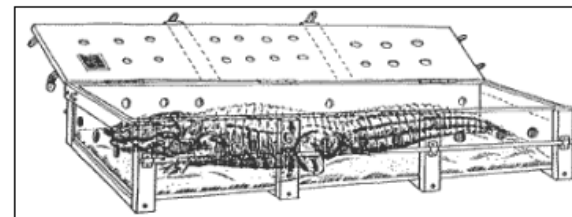
# WSKAZÓWKI DOT. TRANSPORTU

## 2. Advance arrangements for transport

- 2.1 All possible precautions should be taken in advance to ensure that reptiles are not subjected to extremes of temperature or to draughts. This would necessitate planning their movement with due regard to the climatic conditions natural to them, and to the conditions prevailing at their final destination, and also those that will be encountered during transport. Particular attention should be paid to the facilities at any intermediate stops at airports, etc.
- 2.2 Any bags or other packing material should be destroyed after use; when containers are to be re-used they should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before and after use.
- 2.3 The estimated time of arrival should be notified in advance to the consignee, and also the route of the consignment. Adequate arrangements for its prompt collection at the final destination, and for any necessary movement at transit points, should be made in advance.
- 2.4 Should any delay in collection be anticipated, then advance arrangements should be made for the housing of the reptiles.
- 2.5 Cash on delivery facilities should not be used.

## 3. Container

- 3.1 The container should be constructed of wood, hardboard, expanded polystyrene, or other material of similar strength, and there should be an adequate framework to ensure that it is strong enough to house the reptiles and to withstand the handling involved during transport. For large reptiles the floor should be padded.
- 3.2 There should be no sharp edges or projections on the inside surfaces of the container. Gavials should have their noses protected.
- 3.3 If any wood preservative or paint is used on the container, care should be taken to ensure that this is not toxic or a skin irritant.
- 3.4 The container may be designed to house one specimen only, or may be made up of a number of compartments, provided that the overall size is such that it may be handled without difficulty.
- 3.5 The container or compartment should be of a size which prevents undue movement of the reptiles, and thus minimizes the risk of injury in the event of violent movement of the container.



## 5. Labelling and documentation

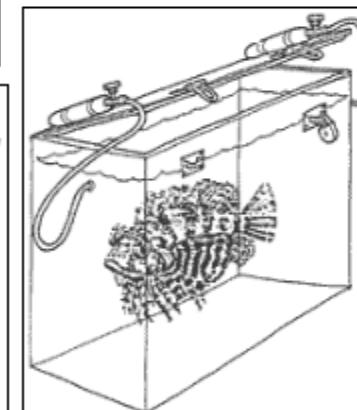
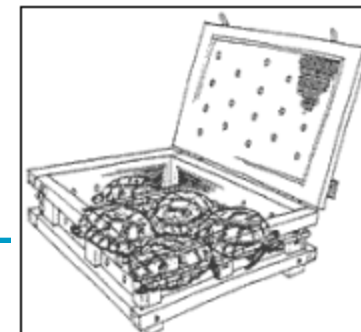
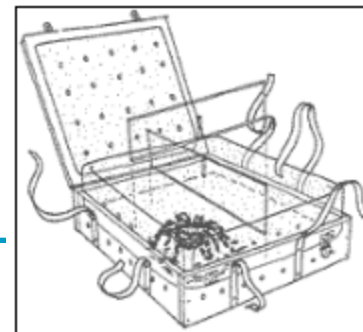
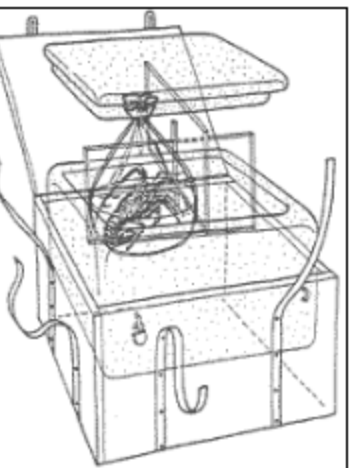
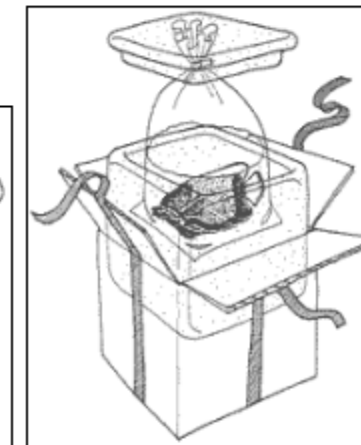
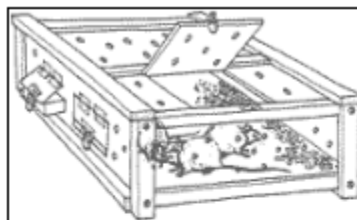
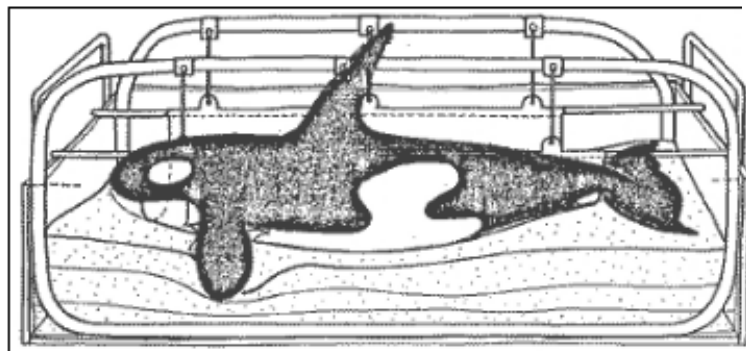
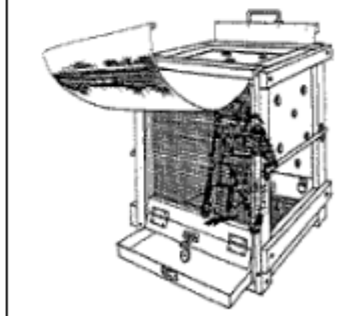
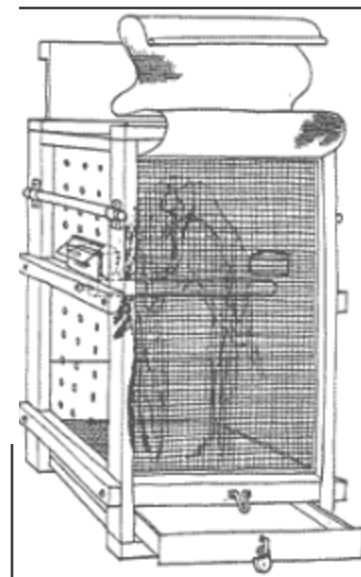
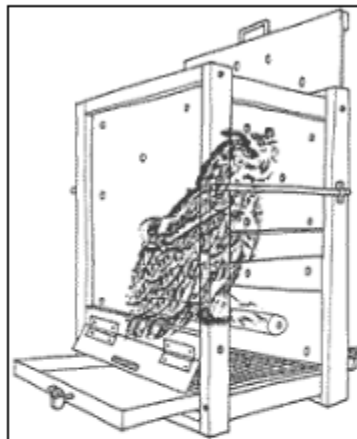
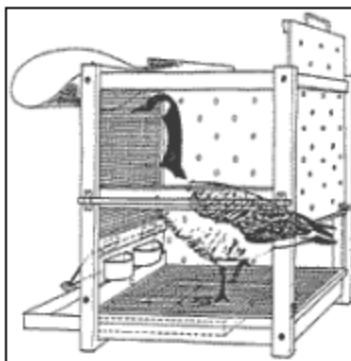
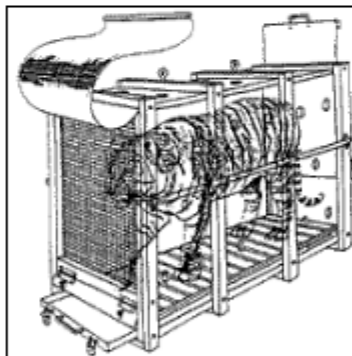
### Durable, waterproof labels should be provided as follows:

## 4. Packing

- 4.1 If feasible
  - 4.2 In the case
  - 4.3 The bags
- 5.1 "LIVE REPTILES – DO NOT TIP" on all sides and top.
  - 5.2 "THIS WAY UP", with arrows indicating the top, on all sides.
  - 5.3 Consignor's and consignee's name, address and telephone number. Box numbers should not be used as the sole address.
  - 5.4 Detailed list of contents: number of reptiles; scientific name and common names used in the exporting and importing countries.
  - 5.5 Temperature range required.



# WSKAZÓWKI DOT. TRANSPORTU





## SEKRETARIAT CITES – NOWOŚCI

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# SEKRETARIAT CITES – NOWOŚCI

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not an official document.

## PRESS RELEASE

### New list of proposals for the CITES world wildlife conference are available online today

**Aquatic and timber species top on the agenda, including sharks and rays.  
Elephants, rhinos, polar bears, vicuñas, freshwater turtles and many  
other plants and animals also under discussion**

Geneva, 5 October 2012 – The deadline for submitting proposals to change the lists of species protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) ended at midnight yesterday 4 October<sup>1</sup>. The CITES Secretariat has received 67 proposals from Parties to the Convention to adjust the rules governing international trade in wildlife species.

The 67 proposals<sup>2</sup> have been submitted by electronic means by over 50 countries from across all regions of the world. Their proponents seek to improve the conservation and sustainable use of marine species (including several shark species) and timber species (including over a 100 species from Madagascar), the African elephant populations of Tanzania, the vicuña population of Ecuador, freshwater turtles, frogs, crocodiles, ornamental and medicinal plants and many other animals and plants. Proposals addressing elephants, white rhinoceros, and polar bears were also submitted.

A provisional list of amendment proposals is now available on the CITES web site. The full proposals will be posted in the language in which they were received over the coming days, together with the final list of proposals. Parties will then have 60 days to provide their comments on the proposals. The CITES Secretariat will also invite





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# ORGAN ZARZĄDZAJĄCY CITES W POLSCE

## ■ KONWENCJA WASZYNGTOŃSKA (CITES)

**[www.mos.gov.pl/cites-ma](http://www.mos.gov.pl/cites-ma)**



Konwencja o międzynarodowym handlu dzikimi zwierzętami i roślinami gatunków zagrożonych wyginięciem, sporządzona w Waszyngtonie, w dniu 3 marca 1973 roku, zwana jest także Konwencją Waszyngtońską lub w skrócie CITES. Celem Konwencji jest ochrona dziko występujących populacji zwierząt i roślin gatunków zagrożonych wyginięciem poprzez kontrolę i ograniczanie międzynarodowego handlu tymi zwierzętami i roślinami, rozpoznawalnymi ich częściami i produktami pochodnymi. Rzeczpospolita Polska ratyfikowała przystąpienie do Konwencji 12 grudnia 1989 roku. Weszła ona w życie w Polsce 12 marca 1990 roku.

Funkcję **Organu Zarządzającego** Konwencji Waszyngtońskiej (CITES) w Polsce pełni Minister Środowiska.

Funkcję **Organu Naukowego** Konwencji Waszyngtońskiej (CITES) w Polsce pełni Państwowa Rada Ochrony Przyrody.

Adres do korespondencji:

**Ministerstwo Środowiska  
Departament Leśnictwa i Ochrony Przyrody  
ul. Wawelska 52/54  
00-922 Warszawa**

faks: (022) 57 92 290

Informacje nt. stosowania Konwencji CITES w Polsce można uzyskać

pod adresem e-mail: [cites-ma@mos.gov.pl](mailto:cites-ma@mos.gov.pl).

oraz pod numerami telefonów: (0 22) 57 92 259, 57 92 407.

*Informacja telefoniczna dla wnioskodawców w zakresie spraw będących w kompetencji Zespołu ds. Konwencji Waszyngtońskiej (CITES)  
udzielana jest we wtorki i czwartki w godzinach 9.00 - 13.00.*





# ORGAN ZARZĄDZAJĄCY CITES W POLSCE

- [NOWOŚĆ: 62. Stały Komitet CITES](#)
- [NOWOŚĆ: Seminarium o przestrzeganiu CITES w Europie Środkowo-Wschodniej](#)
- [NOWOŚĆ: 61. Stały Komitet CITES](#)
- [NOWOŚĆ: Komitet ds. Zwierząt CITES](#)
- [O Konwencji](#)
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- [Rezolucje Konferencji Stron CITES](#)
- [Przepisy UE i krajowe w sprawie CITES](#)
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- [Ośrodki CITES - konkurs POLiŚ, wskazania do utworzenia](#)
- [Informacje i wyjaśnienia](#)
- [Ograniczenia w handlu okazami węgorza](#)
- [Przydatne linki](#)





# ORGAN ZARZĄDZAJĄCY CITES W POLSCE

## ■ CO DALEJ ZE SŁONIAMI? ■

Dziś kończy się 62. Spotkanie Stałego Komitetu *Konwencji o międzynarodowym handlu dzikimi zwierzętami i roślinami gatunków zagrożonych wyginięciem* (CITES). Przez cały tydzień reprezentanci regionów omawiali wyzwania stojące przed Konwencją. Wśród nich jest ochrona słoni i nosorożców.



Największe problemy, z którymi boryka się obecnie CITES, dotyczą gatunków największych ssaków lądowych: słoni i nosorożców. Paradoksalnie, bo słon znajduje się w logo Konwencji i często jest utożsamiany z jej największym sukcesem (czyli ratunkiem przed wyginięciem przez ograniczenie handlu kością słoniową). Można by także przypuszczać, że ochrona słoni i nosorożców powinna być łatwiejsza ze względu na większe zainteresowanie społeczne takimi gatunkami, a co za tym idzie: większe pieniądze i naciski polityczne na ich ochronę - ludzie chętniej opowiadają się za ochroną takich gatunków jak słonie czy foki, niż węże, pająki i ryby. Niestety, te dwa gatunki mają nieszczęście posiadać to, co przyciąga handlarzy: kły i rogi. Popyt na kły słoni i rogi nosorożca osiąga rekordowe wartości i wciąż rośnie.

Powodem tak wielkiej popularności rogów nosorożca jest rozpowszechniona niedawno w Azji pogłoska, jakoby specyfiki zawierające w składzie sproszkowany róg miały leczyć raka. Plotka ta trafiła na podatny grunt - rogi nosorożca były zawsze popularne w medycynie azjatyckiej. W Genewie przedstawiono dokument, z którego wynika, że nie ma wiarygodnych badań dotyczących „zbawiennej” wpływu rogów nosorożca na jakiegokolwiek schorzenia. Róg nosorożca prawie nie różni się składem chemicznym od... paznokcia.

Rzadkość rogu nosorożca sprawia, że stał się on popularny również wśród tzw. „wyższych sfer”, jako symbol statusu społecznego w Azji - w pewnych kręgach w tym regionie „wypada” powiesić na ścianie róg nosorożca lub rzeźby z niego wykonane, albo poczęstować gości winem z



## ORGAN ZARZĄDZAJĄCY CITES W POLSCE - WSPÓŁPRACA

Organ Naukowy  
(SA)

Azyle, ogrody  
zoologiczne

Organizacje  
pozarządowe

Służby  
egzekwujące:

- Służba Celna
- Policja
- Inspekcja  
Weterynaryjna
- Inspekcja  
Fitosanitarna
- Sądy

Sekretariat  
CITES

Komisja  
Europejska

Państwa  
-Strony





## PUNKTY KONTAKTOWE ORGANÓW EGZEKWUJĄCYCH PRZEPISY



**Służba Celna:** izby celne, koordynatorzy do spraw CITES; kontakt krajowy: *Departament Polityki Celnej Ministerstwa Finansów*

**Policja:** właściwa terytorialnie jednostka Policji; koordynatorzy CITES w komendach wojewódzkich; kontakt krajowy: *Biuro dw. z Przestępczością Gospodarczą Biura Kryminalnego Komendy Głównej Policji*

**Inspekcja weterynaryjna:** graniczni lekarze weterynarii; powiatowi lekarze weterynarii; *Biuro ds. Granic Głównego Inspektoratu Weterynarii*





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## The European Union and Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora



Annually, international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants is estimated to be worth billions of Euro and to include hundreds of millions of plant and animal specimens. The trade is diverse, ranging from live animals and plants to products derived from them, including food products, leather goods, timber, and medicines.

The **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**, signed in 1973, aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. It accords varying degrees of protection to more than 30 000 species of animals and plants. CITES works by making international trade in specimens of selected species subject to certain controls. These include a licensing system that requires the authorization of the import and (re-)export of species covered by the Convention. The [species](#) covered by CITES are listed in three Appendices, granting varying degrees of protection to them.

Further information on wildlife trade in the EU is available on these pages.

Please note that **full information** is provided in **English** only. **Summaries** are provided in the other official **EU languages**. These language versions are accessible via the upper menu and are uploaded as the translations become available.

The information on these pages is provided by way of guidance only and is not a definite interpretation of EU Law. Only the European Court of Justice is competent to provide a definite interpretation of EU Law.





European  
Commission

## ENTERPRISE AND INDUSTRY

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### Wildlife trade legislation



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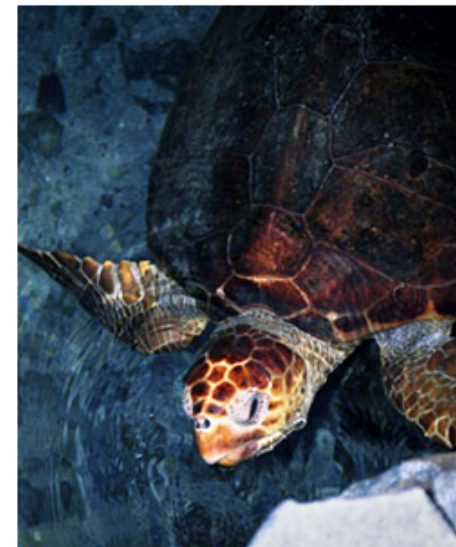
- [Overview](#)
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#### Overview

[Council Regulation \(EC\) No 338/1997](#) of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (OJ L 61, 3.3.1997, p. 1-69)

[Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 101/2012](#) of 6 February 2012 amending Council

CITES is implemented in the EU through a set of Regulations known as the Wildlife Trade Regulations. Currently these are Council Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein (the Basic Regulation) and Commission Regulation (EC) No 865/2006 laying down detailed rules concerning the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 (the Implementing Regulation). In addition, a specific Regulation is in place to suspend the introduction into the Community of certain species from certain countries (known as the *Suspensions Regulation*).





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[cites-ma@mos.gov.pl](mailto:cites-ma@mos.gov.pl)

Wojciech Piwowski, Zespół ds. Konwencji Waszyngtońskiej  
Departament Leśnictwa i Ochrony Przyrody  
Warszawa, SGGW, 27.10.2012